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WATCH-WORDS.

A HYMN FOR MEN.

We are living, we are dwelling
In a grand and awful time;
In an age, on ages telling,
To be living is sublime.

Hark! the waking up of nations,
Gog and Magog, to the fray;
Hark! what soundeth is creation's
Groaning for its latter day.

Will ye play then! will ye dally,
With your music, with your wine!
Up! it is Jehovah's rally!
God's own arm hath need of thine.

Hark, the onset! will ye fold your
Faith-clad arms in lazy lock?
Up, O up, thou drowsy soldier!
Worlds are charging to the shock.

Worlds are charging—Heaven beholding;
Thou hast but an hour to fight;
Now the blazon'd cross unfolding,
On, right onward, for the fight

What! still hug thy dreamy slumbers?
'Tis no time for idling play:
Wreaths, and dance, and poet numbers,
Flout them! we must work to day.

Fear not; spurn the worldling's laughter;
Thine ambition, trample thou!
Thou shalt find a long hereafter
To be more than tempts thee now.

On! let all the soul within you,
For the truth's sake go abroad!
Strike! let every nerve and sinew
Tell on ages—tell for God!

Magog leadeth many a vassal;
Christ his few, his little ones;
But about our leaguered castle,
Rear and van guard are his sons!

Sealed to blush, to waver never;
Cross'd, baptised and born again,
Sworn to be Christ's soldiers ever,
Oh, for Christ at least be MEN.

Churchman.

From Chambers' Edinburg Journal.

THRILLING NARRATIVE.

REMARKABLE CONDUCT OF A LITTLE GIRL.

The following extraordinary act was performed by a child in Lyons not long ago, according to a continental paper.

An unfortunate artisan, the father of a family, was deprived of work by the depressed state of his trade, during the whole winter. It was with great difficulty that he could get a morsel of food now and then, for his famished wife and children. Things grew worse and worse with him, and at length, on attempting to rise one morning for the purpose of going out as usual, in quest of employment, he fell back in a fainting condition beside his wife, who had already been confined to her bed by illness for two months. The poor man felt himself ill and his strength entirely gone. He had two boys yet in mere childhood, and one girl about 12 or 13 years old. For a long time the whole charge of the household had fallen on this girl. She had tended the sick bed of her mother, and had watched over her little brothers with more than parental care. Now when the father too was taken ill, there seemed to be not a vestige of hope in the family, except in the exertions that might be made by her, young as she was.

The first thought of the little girl was to seek for work proportioned to her strength. But that the family might not starve in the meantime, she resolved to go to one of the houses of charity where food was given out, she had heard, to the poor and needy. The person to whom she addressed herself, accordingly inscribed her name in the list of applicants, and told her to come back again in a day or two, when the case would have been deliberated upon. Alas, during this deliberation her parents and brothers would starve! The girl stated this, but was informed that the formalities mentioned were indispensable. She came again into the street, and, almost agonized by the knowledge how anxiously she was expected with bread at home, she resolved to ask charity from passengers in the public ways.

No one heeded the modest, unobtrusive appeal of her outstretched hand. Her heart was too full to permit her to speak. Could any one have seen the torturing anxiety that filled her breast, she must have been pitied and relieved. As the case stood, it is not, perhaps, surprising that some rude being menaced her with the police. She was frightened. Shivering with cold and crying bitterly, she fled homewards. When she mounted the stairs and opened the door, the first word she heard was the cries of her brothers for something to eat—bread! She saw her father soothing and supporting her fainting mother, and heard him say—"Bread! she dies for the want of food."

"I have no bread," cried the poor girl, with anguish in her tones.

The cry of disappointment and despair which came at these words from her father and brothers, caused her to recall what she had said, and conceal the truth. "I have not got it yet," she exclaimed, "but I will have it immediately. I have given the baker the money, he was serving some rich people, and he told me to wait or come back. I came to tell that it would soon be here."

After these words, without waiting for a reply, she left the house again. A thought had entered her head, and maddened by the distresses of those she loved so dearly, she had instantaneously resolved to put it into execution. She ran from one street to another, till she saw a baker's shop in which there appeared to be no person, and then, summoning all her determination, she entered, lifted a loaf, and fled! The shopkeeper saw her from behind. He cried loudly, ran out after her, and pointed her out to the people passing by. The girl ran on. She was pursued, and finally a man seized the loaf which she carried. The object of her desire taken away, she had no motive to proceed, and was seized at once. They conveyed her towards the office; a crowd as usual having gathered in attendance. The poor girl threw around her despairing glances, which seemed to seek some favorable object from whom to ask mercy. At last, when she had been brought to the court of the police office, and was in waiting for the order to enter, she saw before her a little girl of her own age, who appeared to look on her with a glance full of kindness and compassion. Under the impulse of the moment, still thinking of her family, she whispered to the stranger the cause of her act of theft.

"Father and mother, and my two brothers are dying for the want of bread!" said she.

"Where?" asked the little girl anxiously.

"Rue ——, No. 10, ——. She had only time to add the name of her parents to this communication, when she was carried in before the commissary of the police.

Meanwhile, the poor family at home suffered all the miseries of suspense. Fears of their child's safety, were added to the other afflictions of the parents. At length they heard footsteps ascending the stairs. An eager cry of hope was uttered by all the four unfortunates, but alas! a stranger appeared in the place of their own little one. Yet the stranger appeared to them like an angel. Her cheeks had a beautiful bloom, and long flaxen hair fell in curls upon her shoulders. She brought to them bread, and a small basket of other provisions. "Your girl," she said, "will not be back perhaps to-day; but keep up your spirits, see what she has sent you." After these encouraging words, the young messenger of good put into the hands of the father five francs, and then turning around to cast a look of pity and satisfaction on the poor family, who were overcome with emotion, she disappeared.

The history of these five francs is the most remarkable part of this affair. This little benevolent fairy was, (it is almost unnecessary to say,) the same pitying spectator who had been addressed by the abstractor of the loaf at the police office. As soon as she had heard what was said there, she had gone away; resolved to take some meat to the poor family. But she remembered that her mamma was from home that day, and was at a loss how to procure money or food, until she bethought herself of a resource of a strange kind. She recollected a hair-dresser, who lived near her mother's house, who knew her family. He often commended her beautiful hair, and told her to come to him whenever she wished to have it cut, and he would give her a lonisdore for it. This used to make her proud and pleased, but she now thought of it in a different way. In order to procure money for the assistance of a starving family, she went straight to the hair dresser's, put him in mind of his promise and offered to let him cut off her pretty locks for what he thought them worth.

Naturally surprised by such an application, the hair dresser, who was a kind and intelligent man, made inquiry into the cause of his young friend's visit. Her secret was easily drawn from her, and it caused the hair-dresser almost to shed tears of pleasure. He feigned to comply with the conditions proposed, and gave the bargained fifteen francs, promising to come and claim his purchase at some future day. The little girl then bought provisions, got a basket, and set out on her errand of mercy. But before she returned, the hair dresser had gone to her mother's, found that lady at home, and related to her the whole circumstance. So that when the possessor of the golden tresses came back she was gratified by being received in the open arms of her blessed and praising parent.

When the story was told at the police office by the hair-dresser, the abstractor of the loaf was visited by no very severe punishment. The singular circumstances connected with the case, raised many friends to the artizan and his family, and he was soon restored to health and comfort.

Spend the day well and thou wilt rejoice at night.

I WISH I WERE HE.

BEING THREE PAGES IN THE LIFE OF PETER POLK.

'I wish I were he!' said Peter Polk, as he saw the son of a rich neighbor riding gaily by, while Peter was trudging on foot. Peter at this period was about ten years of age, a good boy, a tolerable scholar, of a kind, willing, and obliging disposition. But Peter could scarcely look upon the superior comforts of those around him, without sometimes sighing that his own fortune was so humble.

'Now,' thought Peter, 'how delightful it would be for me, instead of trudging three miles on foot to school, to ride pleasantly by on such a nice pony. I should not be tired when I got there, and could learn a great deal more.' With such thoughts Peter's head was filled as he trudged along. How he should love a dear little pony, and how he could ride it, and a thousand other such childish fancies, until he got quite sad and altogether dissatisfied with his lot.

'Oh, how I do wish I were he!' exclaimed Peter. At the same moment turning a sudden corner in the road, he discovered the young gentleman quite dead. The poney had ran away with him. It had thrown him off, and in falling, he had fractured his skull and produced instant death. Surveying this sad spectacle, Peter seriously thought that he was better off as he was, and trudging the remainder of his walk for that and many other days without wishing for a pony.

'I wish I were he!' said Peter Polk, as at the age of twenty-three he left his friend and old schoolmate, Richard Jones.

They had both commenced business at the same time, about three years previously to this exclamation. Peter worked hard and indefatigably. He had a tolerable share of custom, and this had enabled him to furnish two rooms in exceeding comfortable style against the time he might find a rib to make his bones complete. But Richard had far outstripped him. He had taken a whole house, and furnished it splendidly. He was always flush of money, and if any party of pleasure was proposed, Richard would form one and spend his cash freely, while if Peter went, which was very rarely, he was compelled to be exceedingly economical, which made him appear very mean. Peter could not make out how it was. Richard did not seem to have so much business as he had, and must unquestionably he was not half so attentive.

It chanced that Peter had at one time a large order to execute; and requiring some cash to complete it, he proceeded to Richard who advanced him fifty dollars on his note. He executed the order, got paid, and took up his hat to proceed to Richard to pay him.

'What a lucky fellow he is, cried Peter, 'to be able to serve an old school fellow. Oh, I wish I were he!'

Just as he uttered this exclamation a public officer entered and requested Peter to accompany him to the police office, stating that he had a warrant for his apprehension. Peter was thunderstruck. He had done no one wrong that he was aware of. In vain he asked upon what charge he was arrested. The officer was silent, and thus they proceeded together to the police. Peter underwent a private examination as to where he got a £20 note which was proved to be a counterfeit and traced to him. Peter stated of Richard Jones, his friend. He was then more rigorously examined as to his connection with that individual, and he stated all he knew, how he had helped him, and how he added, 'I often wished I were he!'

'Young man,' said the magistrate, 'I believe you. You shall now see the man whose situation you so much envy.'

Peter was now conducted along galleries and winding staircases to an isolated building which contained a long row of cells. Two doors securing one of these were unlocked, and Peter confronted its tenant—Richard Jones. He was one of a gang of forgers, and confessed to lending the identical bill to Peter which was traced to him. Peter, as he left the dreary abode of crime, thanked God heartily that he was not Richard Jones, and returned to his humble tenement with most heartfelt gratitude for all the blessings he possessed.

'I wish I were he!' exclaimed Peter two years after the last event. It seemed somehow or other that Peter's experience had gone for nought, and he could not get rid of his wishing. Yet he had perhaps more occasion to indulge in this 'wish' than at any former period. The occasion was this:

Peter had long been enamored of a very pretty, and what was still better, of a very good girl, but some how or other he did not make much advance. He was always kindly received and warmly welcomed, and the young lady's brother, as well as her father and mother, were decidedly partial to him. Whether it was his modesty, or that he believed he was not beloved again, certain it is that he had never spoken of love, except with his eyes, and that delicious awkwardness so amusing to a disinterested spectator that always embarrasses a modest lover. It was thought, too, that Ann had returned his glance in kind, but he was too modest to perceive it, and as maidenly modesty could do no more, affairs were likely to remain in this way till both parties died, or what is more likely, till the lady got tired of waiting, when an incident occurred that caused the exclamation we have written down.

An excursion up the river was proposed, in which music and dancing were to be the features. Ann and her brother and several young men who visited the house were of the party, and Peter had anticipated much pleasure in going, but a job for an excellent customer, that was to be executed immediately, prevented his attendance. The following evening, he met one of the persons who had enjoyed the trip. He spake in terms of ecstacy of the beauty of Ann—told how often he had danced with her, and how she had given him a flower, which he produced and kissed, and said he would keep for ever for her sake.

Peter declared that it was false, with a spirit unusual for him; in the mean time he felt that it was true; but he hoped that the other would resent his words, that he might have the pleasure of giving him a good thrashing. The young man only laughed.

'I wish I were he!' sighed Peter, as he left the group.

The next day the young fellow came into Peter's store, and produced a letter written in a faint womanish looking hand and asked him triumphantly whether he would believe him then. The letter read thus:

'Dear Mr. Muggins—I have heard of the remarks you made about my flower, and of your expressions in regard to myself. I cannot see you alone in the day time, but if you will come this evening, and clap your hands three times under my chamber window, I will endeavor to reward you as you deserve. Excuse my not signing my name for fear of accident.'

Peter was thunderstruck. It was evident that Ann loved Muggins—there could be no doubt of it. Peter sighed and felt as if he could do no work, and as if he did not care whether he ever worked again or not. At an early hour he shut up his store and wandered out in a restless spirit, determined to see the result of the interview.

He remembered that Ann's chamber window was at the back of the house.—What lover does not know the resting place of his mistress, and invoke blessings on her head—the faint illumination of its window tells him she is retiring to sleep, as he believes, under the especial guardianship of her sister angels. At the back of the house where was situated Ann's chamber window, was a long garden, at the bottom of which was a neat arbor, and in the middle a fish pond, which, in the moonlight, looked like a sheet of silver. 'It is very beautiful,' thought Peter, 'but it is nothing to me.'

Peter esconced himself in the arbor, and about half an hour afterwards he saw cautiously entering the garden his rival. He was highly elated in anticipation of his coming happy interview.

'I wish I were he,' sighed Peter, as Muggins passed him and advanced under the window. 'I do wish I were he,' he again exclaimed, as the three taps were given.

Instantly the window was raised, and a voice exclaimed—'Is that you?

'Yes, it is I, Muggins,' was the reply.

Peter felt as if heaven and earth were annihilated and chaos was come again.—When lo! from the window came no lady; but a *sack of flour;* with which the highly scented Mr. Muggins and his very best suit of dress black were literally covered. Before he could get the minute particles from his eyes, three stout fellows issued from the house, seized him and hurrying him along, plunged him head and ears into the fish pond.

'There, coxcomb, that is what you deserve,' cried a voice which Peter recognised to be Ann's brother's.

Muggins did not wait to hold conversation, but scrambled out, like a dog with his tail between his legs, and sneaked off in double quick time. Peter was astonished. It was inexplicable. He thought he must be dreaming. He was not the only astonished person. The ridiculous figure of the retreating Muggins excited the risible faculties of Ann's brother to such a degree that he could not stand, but holding both his sides, reeled into the arbor and deposited himself in Peter's lap.

A mutual explanation ensued. Muggins had stolen the flower which Ann had dropped and supposed she had lost. Her brother had heard the impudent lying boast of the gift, and had determined to be revenged. He wrote the note of appointment in a hand as much as possible like Ann's. The result has been told. But the brother did not stop there,—he sounded Peter as to his affection for his sister, and heard, as he supposed, that it was unbounded. They entered the house together, and with sweet confusion when the brother remembered he had forgot something, and Ann and Peter were left alone toghter, Peter stammered in Ann's lovinb ears his long passion.

Peter became a happy husband, and never since these three sufficient warnings has he been known to wish himself any other person than his own proper self.

A Temperance Story.—The Baltimore Clipper relates a pleasant anecdote in relation to a Temperance pledge, thus:

"A very beautiful young lady on the Point, not long since, signed her name to a temperance pledge, one article of which prohibited her receiving the *affectionate* attention of any young gentleman who was in any way given to intemperance. It happened that the tender-hearted damsel had, at the very time she put her name to the paper, a beau with whom she was well pleased, but who, unfortunately, (according to report) took occasionally 'a *leetle* too much.' The maiden was therefore under the painful necessity of addressing her fondly loved one a polite note, stating her situation, the nature of the pledge she had taken, and the utter impossibility of her ever receiving his attention as a lover. 'I love you as purely as ever,' was the language of the note, 'but my word has gone forth, and honor bids me respond to your kindness only in the light of a friend.' The young man found himself perfectly subdued. The words 'I love you as purely as ever,' were too potent. Determined not to forfeit such devoted affection, he sought the earliest opportunity to become a temperance advocate himself, signed the pledge, and is now a member of the Washington Temperance Society. Young love's dream with them has already brightened into engagement, and is we understand, shortly to be consummated in matrimony. Powerful and beautiful is thy influence, Oh, woman."

The consequence of Temperance.—The Dublin Mercantile Advertiser says that the manufacture of spirits in Ireland was less by three millions five hundred thousand gallons, in the year ending the 10th of October, than in the preceding year, ending on the same date. The consequent loss in revenue is close upon five hundred thousand pounds sterling, or more closely, £466,666 16s. 6d.

And what a glorious gain this has been to the poor men and their families, who, until the past year, have spent nearly all their earnings for drink, which is alike detrimental to mind and body. Another Dublin paper says: "To such an extent has crime diminished in Dublin, within the last twelve months, that Smithfield penitentiary has been closed up by order of the Privy Council.

Who would have predicted, two years ago, that Ireland would present an example of temperance to the rest of the world.

Boston Journal.

EDITORIAL DUTIES.

There is no question of public import which cannot be argued without a recourse to personalities, on the part of the conductors of the press, and when they do suffer individual hostilities or ill regulated passions to manifest themselves in this way, it is, to our mind, an impertinence and an indignity offered to the reader.

The editor has higher functions to perform—his office, we trust, is of a loftier grade—than that of a prize fighter. He does not enter the arena either to receive or to inflict personal injuries. He degrades himself and demoralises those who are around him if he descends to the pugilist; and methinks that it manifests a mistaken zeal for his cause to assume the bearing of a tiger to all who cross his path. He neither gains proselytes to his doctrines nor consideration for himself, by thus mistaking the path of duty.

The aim of the newspaper press—of that portion of it at least which espouses certain tenets, or desires to guard the public mind from error and deception—should be to convince.

Neither personalities nor violence ever produce conviction. Men are not to be abused or to be kicked into faith in any opinions whatever. They may be led by argument, but the austere blow, the violent gesture, and the angry abusive tongue defeat the purpose of those who would gain adherents. Editorial quarrels, therefore, and that fierceness and vindictiveness of tone which are too common among journalists, answer no other end than that of injuring those who conduct the press, and cause the press itself to be looked upon with both aversion and distrust.

Pennsylvanian.

When a man owns himself to be in an error, he does not but tell you in other words that he is wiser than he was.

A man that does the best he can, does all that he should do.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs asked leave to make a report in reference to the burning of the steamboat Caroline, and the imprisonment of McLeod. The report excited much interest, and on the call of several members was ordered to be read.

The report complains of the British Minister at Washington, and of his identifying the terms of rebellion with piracy—of his defence of the right to destroy property attached to our soil—of his acknowledgment that the Caroline was burnt upon our shores under orders from Great Britain—of his remark that it was quite notorious that McLeod had been improperly imprisoned, &c.

The peculiar relationship between the Government and the States was explained for the purpose of showing that the State of New York has peculiar jurisdiction over the matter of the imprisonment of McLeod.

The Committee say that they deem it dangerous for the Executive to interfere in reference to McLeod, and they further say that they would not have discussed an international question at such length if the demand for the release of McLeod had not come from the accredited organ of the British Government in this country. The close of the report discloses in a manner calculated to create some feeling at home, the condition of foreign affairs both at home and abroad. The report, as soon as read, became debateable.

Mr. GRANGER of N. Y. spoke upon the report, and the remark created some feeling in the House, that he considered the Report almost equal to a Declaration of War with Great Britain. As one of the Committee on Foreign Relations, he felt called upon to state that he had dissented from the report. It was agreed to by a bare majoity of the Committee. He did not agree with the report for the reason that it discussed matters foreign to the subject referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. One subject only had been referred to that Committee, viz. the Correspondence between the British Minister and the Secretary of State, growing out of the burning of the Caroline and the imprisonment of McLeod. Instead of confining their action to this subject, they had reported generally in reference to the affairs at issue between this Government and Great Britain. The effect of the report was such that the Government of Great Britain might at once take issue upon it. It was calculated also to alarm the country, already inflamed, by sending forth a fire brand.

Mr. Granger spoke ably and coolly, expressing the hope that the House would not second the efforts of the committee in an attempt to create a panic.

After Mr. Granger had concluded, a motion was submitted to lay the report on the table and have it printed.

The motion was divided, and the report laid upon the table. The motion to print became debatable—the House, 110 to 77, refusing to print.

Mr. PICKENS replied to Mr. Granger, and with an effort to be severe and witty. The member from New York, he said, had come into the House with a set speech, and had sung to the tune of a popular bagpipe. The same member, he said, not long since had a voice for war, as he thought, but now his courage had oozed out at his fingers ends. In regard to the Report before the House, it was true that it had been adopted by a bare majority of the Committee. Such was the fact, and he stated it with regret, but the authorship was his, solely and unadvisedly, and he was ready to abide by it. He considered it the reverse of a war report, and no more than a manly vindication of American rights, and that the effect would be pacific rather than belligerent.

Mr. GRANGER said in reply to the first remarks of Mr. Pickens, that it was true his voice might not be so dulcet and sonorous as that of the member from South Carolina, and if it was of the bagpipe twang, the reason was that he had not so many pipes to fill as the member who had spoken. I cannot fill my bag with as much wind as he can. [Mr. Pickens out-stentors Stentor in voice, and tears a "passion to tatters" whenever he speaks. There was great laughter in the House at the prompt and happy rejoinder to a not very dignified allusion.]

Mr. Granger was still more pointed in reply to the other allusions of the member. It was true that he clung to life with great tenacity, and regarded it with all the fondness and attachment of one who felt its value; and had he been like the gentleman from South Carolina, "born insensible to fear,"—he might have placed a less value upon life than he did. [The "born insensible to fear," was a remark original with Mr. Pickens, and the allusion to it was very happy, and again excited laughter.] Other matters were spoken of by Mr. Granger, and the discussion continued.

Mr. ADAMS complained of the Report also, and spoke of the fact that there was a divided feeling in the Committee on Foreign Relations in regard to the controversy at issue between us and Great Britain. But one subject had been referred to the Committee, and many had been discussed by it and reported upon to

the House. Mr A. also vindicated the position taken by Mr. Granger, and opposed the remarks of Mr. Pickens. He thought that Mr. P. was in the position of one having two opinions. From the course of argument made by that member upon another Bill (the Revenue Bill) he had been induced to suppose that he was rather an ally of British interests. Whenever the Manufacturing interests were alluded to, or the Cotton interest, the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs held to one set of opinions; and when a question sprung up on a different matter, he held a more belligerent opinion in regard to matters of war or peace.

Mr. Adams wished that the Report might be recommitted in order that the Chairman of the Committee might have an opportunity to reconsider his opinions upon the subject. He had no doubt that the gentleman who had drawn it, considered it very pacific, but it would hardly be considered so by Lord Palmerston. The affairs of Great Britain in China, in Africa and the East, in all parts of the world, had been alluded to, and the authorities of Great Britain would not consider such a course of argument as a pacific one. The Report should be recommitted for the purpose of considering all the questions at issue.

The Report was very imperfect, and that we might act wisely we should go forth armed in the panoply of right. Let us not be placed in the wrong, said Mr. A. by the action of the House. The fighting man was not the statesman. The fighting man might "cry havoc and let slip the dogs of war," and in the spirit of one of our naval heroes he might say "our country—always right—but whether right or wrong, always our country." The statesman could not be governed by such a principle. He must be always right, and plant himself upon the platform of eternal justice.

Mr. Adams, in conclusion, begged that the Report would be recommitted and reconsidered. He hoped that the subjects reported would be reconsidered. If it went out as it was, it would burn through the country like sulphur. Again, if we were to go to war with Great Britain we could not go at present. I consider that if a war should come between this country and Great Britain, it would be one of the greatest calamities which could happen. If it should come, it will be a matter of pain and affliction to him, but yet if we should be plunged into war, he had no doubt we should come with honor out of it.

Mr. EVERETT was anxious that the Committee on Foreign Relations should be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and that it ought to be left with the New Administration who properly had cognisance of the matter.

The facts connected with the Caroline were briefly and clearly stated, and a moderate and dignified position taken in regard to our international difficulties.

Mr. FILLMORE of N. Y. continued the discussion, and gave his views upon the subject, complaining of the Report, and regretting that one more appropiate to the case of the Caroline, and the imprisonment of McLeod, had not been stated.

MR. CLAY AND THE U. S. BANK.

In the course of the debate in the Senate on the Treasury Note Bill, Mr. Wright spoke of the Bank of the U. States as Mr. Clay's "own darling institution." In reply—

Mr. Clay said, Where does he get his right to say that the Bank of the U. States, so called—I mean the bank at Philadelphia—has ever been a darling of mine?

Mr. Wright. I did not use that expression in any offensive sense. I meant only to say that the Senator had always been in favor of that institution.

Mr. Webster. (across.) Never.

Mr. Clay. Never, never. I am happy to hear the Senator say that he did not mean his language as personally offensive. I could not suppose that he did, knowing, as I do, the accustomed decorum of that Senator in debate. But I ask, when did I ever profess or manifest any friendship whatever to the present Bank of the United States, so called? To a National Bank—to that which was indeed a Bank of the United States—while it existed, I was a friend; and of all the evils under which the country has been groaning, and under which it suffers to this hour, the greatest and the heaviest have sprung from the acts of the last Administration against that institution. But does not the gentleman recollect that when there was an effort some two or three years ago to fix upon the Whigs the responsibility of the Bank of Philadelphia, I cut loose from it as a local institution, contending that if we needed any institution of the kind, it ought to be a new bank, and one strictly national in its character? The Senator knows it; he heard it; the whole country heard it. Never, from that day to this, have I ever raised my voice for the present Bank of the United States. On the contrary, I regretted its name, as calculated to deceive, and to lead only to disaster and defeat. I regret deeply the event which has lately occurred—not so much, however, for the sake of the managers of the bank—for there has certainly been great mal administration of its concerns—but most deeply, most profoundly, for those numerous widows and orphans, and other dependent persons, who must so greatly suffer in consequence of the suspension. As to the bank itself, I always protested against it, and I have had no business connexion with it for many years. Such a bank is a very different thing from a Bank of the United States, properly so called—a bank instituted by the will of the whole nation, and in regard to which the Congress of the nation has the power of legislation.

IN SENATE—February 20, 1841.

THE SUB-TREASURY.

The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Clay, to repeal the sub-treasury law, and the amendment offered as a substitute therefor by Mr. Allen, of Ohio, came up for consideration.

Mr. CLAY observed that he had but very little to say on the subject of the resolution, for he felt extremely unwilling to consume much of the time of the Senate at this late period of the session. I have hitherto delayed calling up the resolution from several considerations, the principal of which was, that as the sub-treasury law is a measure of the party soon to go out of the possession of power, and one which they consider as important to a due administration of the fiscal affairs of the country, I am willing they shall have the full benefit of it so long as they remain in possession of the government, being only desirous that it shall not be thrown upon the new administration, who are coming in with the express and avowed object of setting this measure aside. I had intended, if the amendment had been pressed which proposed to defer the repeal of the sub treasury law till the 4th day of March next, to consent to it; being, as I have said, perfectly willing, if gentlemen regard that law as important, that they shall have all the benefit of it down to the last hour of their possession of power. I only protest against their successors being compelled to carry out a measure which they so highly disapprove, and which, as I believe, the judgment of nearly the whole country has in the most decisive manner condemned.

The question now immediately presented to the Senate is on the amendment to my resolution which has been moved by the honorable Senator from Ohio, (Mr. Allen.) The original proposition declares that the sub-treasury law ought forthwith to be repealed; the amendment, after going into an historical recital of the considerations which led to the adoption of the policy of 1789, referring to what the mover considers as subsequent departures from that policy, and its restoration by the adoption of the sub treasury bill of Mr. Van Buren's administration, arrives at a conclusion directly the reverse of that in the resolution; the original resolution declares that the law ought at once to be repealed; the amendment, that it ought to be persevered in, as being the original policy of this government now, after so long a period, for the first time restored. The question is now fairly presented to the Senate, shall the sub-treasury scheme be persisted in or not? Shall the law be repealed, or shall it not?

I said it was no part of my purpose to go at large into a discussion of the policy of this sub-treasury measure; it has been the subject of discussion in Congress for nearly three years. Indeed, from the session of 1834, when the idea was first broached in the other house, down to the accession of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency in 1837, it has been discussed throughout the whole country; it would be useless, then, at this time to renew and re-open the discussion. I beg leave, however, to assure those gentlemen to whom it has been my misfortune to be opposed on many leading questions of public policy, that it was with no purpose of exulting over them, with no design to wound their feelings, that I introduced the pending resolution. I was induced to bring it forward in no spirit of triumph over them, but from a deep sense of public duty—from a thorough conviction that the repeal of this law is demanded by the voice of a large majority of the people of the United States. Nor do I think that gentlemen on the other side should regard this movement as in the least personal to them. We are here, as I have on a former occasion had cause to observe, as trustees—as servants—as the agents of the people; bound in all our public course by a sacred regard to public sentiment. I do not mean by public sentiment every transient, evanescent burst of popular feeling, but that sentiment which is deliberately held by the great body of the people after they have had time for reflection, and have come to a fixed and settled judgment. And I say that we are bound by this public sentiment in all cases, when the question before us relates to expediency alone, and no infraction of the constitution, or violation of our oath of office, is in any way involved in our decision. When the question is simply a question of conformity to public sentiment, where, in all Christendom, is it, on this or on the other side of the Atlantic, in any government calling itself republican, in any country where the will of the people is not crushed by the iron arm of despotism, that public sentiment, deliberately made up and clearly expressed, is not respected?

I am aware that the question "sub-treasury, or not," was not the only issue made before the people in the late election, but that many other matters of lesser importance entered into their decision. It is certainly true that a great variety of topics were argued in the appeals made to the people by one or the other of the two great political parties which divide the country; but, at the same time, is it not true that, from September, 1837, to the close of the Presidential contest, this measure of the sub treasury has every where been the prominent, the leading, the paramount objection urged against Mr. Van Buren's administration? And although prior issues, issues which existed before he came into office, may have in some degree contributed to his defeat, no man can hesitate to say, with a full knowledge of the entire history of the late contest, that his adherence to this measure was the proximate and immediate cause of his expulsion from power.

In the canvass which preceded the dismissal of the elder Adams, and the elevation of Mr. Jefferson to the presidency, a great variety of issues were urged on both sides. French influence was attributed on the one side, and denied on the other: British influence was in like manner charged, and denied: a desire for the establishment of a standing army—the too rapid extension of the navy—and many other topics of accusation, were urged against those in power: but the one great and distinguishing measure of that administration which stood with mountain elevation among the rest was the sedition law—the sedition law. And while the other causes of complaint were admitted, could it with truth be said by any man that the sedition law was not the leading, the paramount cause of the defeat of Mr. Adams? Just so in the late political contest; whatever other issues may have been made, the financial policy of the administration—the obstinate adherance to this sub-treasury scheme, was, beyond all doubt, the leading and immediate cause of Mr. Van Buren's overthrow. At the battle of Waterloo it was not more the charge of Blucher which turned Bonaparte's approaching victory into a defeat, than it was the sub treasury which drove Mr. Van Buren from power.

I put it, then, to the candor of gentlemen, whether they ought not to conform their action here to the public sentiment of the country? Ought they to view the repeal or continuance of this law as a matter personal to them? If they repeal the law, what will they do? Merely execute the manifested will of the entire American people. Where, then, is the cause of self reproach, or of reproach from any quarter? But I ask them, further, whether that respectful consideration which is due from every retiring administration to the wishes and feelings of their successors ought not to induce them to put out of their way a measure so utterly repugnant to their views and feelings, rather than to compel them to carry it into effect for a single day? Amid the vast changes which are always occurring, and will again and again continue to occur in a country so free as ours, there should ever be a disposition of kindness and courtesy and consideration toward those to whom a decided majority of the people have confided the reins of government; and not a delight in thwarting and embarrassing them because they have succeeded to the possession of power. In what condition will the new administration be placed if this law shall not be repealed? They will be required to go on with the salaries of the Receivers-General, provided those now in those offices come up to the standard laid down by Mr. Jefferson; or, if not, to displace the present incumbents, and appoint others in their places. They must proceed to erect the remaining sub treasury buildings; must employ clerks, and, on the 30th June, while the pressure of public embarrassment still continues, enforce the 4th payment required by the bill to be made in gold. They will thus be carrying out, with all its expensive and cumbrous machinery, a scheme of finance to which they are themselves utterly and on principle opposed, and which, as they honestly believe, the will of the whole country has reprobated and condemned. I put it to gentlemen, is this right? Is it fair, because these gentlemen approve this measure, and once supposed that the people approved it too, that now, when the people have condemned it and chosen other rulers, that measure should still be forced both upon the people and on the coming administration? Does its proposed repeal wound any personal feeling of the gentlemen? Why should it? We are here only to execute the will of the people. On all questions of expediency we should not only be willing but anxiously desirous to conform our legislative action to their will. If, after we have advocated a favorite measure, we at length discover that it is contrary to their judgment and their desire, we have merely to say that we have made that discovery, and that, although our own personal opinion remains unchanged, still we are ever ready to bow to their will, and, when known, to carry it into immediate effect. I can conceive nothing, in such a course, to incur a man's self reproach, or justly to expose him to censure from any quarter.

I will not detain the Senate longer. The question is between the original resolution and the amendment proposed by the Senator from Ohio. If the amendment shall prevail, it will indicate, on the part of those who are yet in power, to maintain this measure at all hazards as long as they can; if the original resolution shall be adopted, then the Senate will have the whole thing in their power, and can remove it out of the way of those whom they know to be on principle irreconcilably opposed to it. I demand that the question be taken by yeas and nays.

Mr. ALLEN declined discussing the question; but would make a motion which would test the sense of the body. Whether the people had decided against the measure was a question of fact on which gentlemen might well disagree in opinion: one thing was obvious, those who asked for its repeal proposed nothing as a substitute for it; and then the whole treasury at once dropped, unguarded, unprotected, into the hands of the Executive and his officers. This, he was very sure the whole American people would most decidedly disapprove.

Mr. A. then moved to lay the whole subject upon the table, and demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. CLAY (by permission) made a few remarks in reply to the objection that, if the sub-treasury law should be repealed, nothing else was proposed as a substitute in its place. The condition of the country, after the repeal of this law, would but be that which had been its condition from 1837, and before it, till the 1st day of last July; and the same modes of managing the finances might be pursued which Mr. Van Buren adopted before this law had existence. The law establishing the treasury department made it the duty of the Treasurer of the United States to take care of all the public moneys, and the resolution of 1816 recognised the mode in which these moneys should be paid out. No substitute was for the present needed. If the Senator wanted to know what would the financial policy of the new Administration, all Mr. C. could tell him was, that when that Administration should come into power, that policy would be submitted to Congress. Besides, Mr. C. and his friends knew—he said it with all respect—that no substitute they could now propose would be adopted. They wished to restore that state of things which existed prior to the 1st of July last; and then the way would be open for whatever measures might be deemed proper.

As to the particular mode in which the Senate should express its determination not to repeal the law, if that were its determination, Mr. C. was entirely indifferent. All he wished was a fair expression of the opinion of the body *pro* or *con*. If the object was to defeat the proposed repeal at this session, he was as willing that it should be done by laying his resolution on the table as in an other way.

Mr. ALLEN denied that things would, by the repeal, be restored to their condition prior to July last. The public money was then in the deposite banks, establishments many of which were not now in existence.

Mr. REUEL WILLIAMS, of Maine, stated that certain resolutions, passed by the Legislature of Maine, in relation to the sub-Treasury law, rendered it necessary for him to say something in explanation of the vote he should now give. Mr. W. then went on to explain, in substance, that he did not regard the resolution as an instruction to him to vote to repeal this bill; because though the resolution declared that it was the will of his constituents that the sub-Treasury should be repealed, the Legislature refused to take the responsibility of explicitly instructing him to vote to repeal it. Had they done so, he would have obeyed. But, as they only instructed him that such was the opinion of his constituents, he must take leave to judge as to that fact; it might or it might not be their will; but, as the Legislature had not taken the responsibility of a positive instruction, so as to make his act theirs, he should vote against the repeal.

Mr. WALKER went at great length into an explanation as to the evidences of public sentiment in Mississippi on the subject of the sub-Treasury; and arrived, after stating a number of facts, at the conclusion that it was doubtful which way public opinion preponderated. But his course was decided by the consideration that, if the law be repealed, the country would fall back either upon the regulated or unregulated state bank system, to which he was utterly and irreconcileably opposed, and so were the people of Mississippi.

Mr. SEVIER renewed the motion to lay the whole subject on the table; when, the question being taken by years and nays, (*every* Senator voting,) it was decided in the affirmative—Yeas 27, nays 25. So the subject was laid on the table.

MR. WEBSTER'S RESIGNATION.

The following letter was communicated by Governor Davis to the Legislature of Massachusetts on the 16th inst.

Washington, Feb 10, 1841.

Sir: Events being likely to take place which will necessarily cause my retirement from the Senate, I have thought it proper that I should anticipate their actual occurrence, for the purpose of enabling the Legislature to fill the place, should such be its pleasure, during its present session.

The object of this communication, therefore, is to say, that on the twenty-second of this month my resignation will be made known to the Senate, and from that day my seat will be vacant.

My immediate purpose would be fulfilled were I now to say no more; but I confess I do not find myself able without violence to my feelings, to sever the tie of public service which has so long connected me with Massachusetts by a mere formal notice of resignation.

A sense of the obligation which I am under to the Legislature and to the people of that state has sunk deep into my heart, and I hope it may not be unbecoming in me to give it utterance on this occasion.

Coming originally from another state, and only an adopted fellow-citizen, the people of Boston bestowed on me the high distinction of representing them in Congress, and thus gave an unexpected turn to the course of my life. This honor they saw fit to repeat, more than once, under circumstances calculated to satisfy my highest ambition, and awaken my warmest gratitude.

At a later period it pleased the Legislature to appoint me to a seat in the Senate, which I have now holden, under that and subsequent appointments, for fourteen years. Eighteen years have elapsed since I first came into Congress from Massachusetts. These have been years of labor, responsibility and anxiety; but they have brought along with them solid gratification, in proportion to the consciousness which I have been able to feel, that my public conduct has met with the approbation of my constituents; and has not been thought prejudicial to the general interests of the country. And if it be now, and shall continue to be hereafter, the judgment of Massachusetts, that her prosperity has not been impaired, nor her honor tarnished, by being trusted, in some degree, to my hand, and that I have deserved well of that common country, to which we are all bound by so many ties of interest and affection, I shall be richly compensated for all labor and all sacrifices. Proud to be one of her citizens, proud to serve her, proud to connect myself honorably, if such may be my good fortune, with her name and character, I shall never cease to be penetrated with the profoundest conviction of duty towards her, nor fail to supplicate the Divine Goodness for favors and blessings upon her Government and People.

I have the honor to be your Excellency's obedient and very humble servant,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

To his Excellency John Davis.

MR. CRITTENDEN'S RESIGNATION.

The following is the letter of Mr. Crittenden to the Governor of Kentucky, announcing his resignation:

Washington, Feb. 6, 1841.

My Dear Sir:—Some weeks past, I had the honor to receive from you the official certificate of my election, by the General Assembly of Kentucky, to the Senate of the United States, for the term of six years, to commence on the 4th day of March next. I have caused that certificate to be presented to the Senate and placed upon its files.

Circumstances of recent occurrence have just now determined me to decline its acceptance; and I hasten to give you that information, in the hope that it may be communicated to the General Assembly in time to enable them to elect another Senator before the close of the present session.

In taking this step, which must so soon put an end to the official relations that have so long bound me to my native state, I have not been able to suppress a thousand anxious and painful emotions. The occasion also brings back upon me the recollection of all the often-repeated and various marks of favor, and confidence, and distinction which I have recieved from the General Assembly of Kentucky, and fills my heart with feelings of gratitude, and a sense of obligation that no language can express. Their late re-election of me to the Senate of the United States I regard as the highest honor of my life, and the proud and grateful memory of it as a treasure of which no destiny can deprive me. The heart of no Kentuckian can ever know or feel sentiments of affection and devotion to his native state that are not, and ever shall be, cherished in my bosom.

I hope, sir, that the occasion which has excited may be allowed to excuse the expression of these feelings.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, yours, &c.

J. J. CRITTENDEN.

Robert P. Letcher, esq., Governor, &c.

GREAT BRITAIN AND TEXAS.

In the *Austin City Gazette* of January 27th, which is now before us, we find the following synopsis of the Treaty lately concluded between the Republic of Texas, by Gen. James Hamilton, her Envoy, and the Government of Great Britain:

Art. 1. Guaranties reciprocity of commerce and navigation between the citizens or subjects of the two countries, and the citizens of both countries are to be placed on an equal footing with the most favored nations; and all privileges which may hereafter be extended to any other country by either of the contracting parties to be also extended to the citizens of the other party.

Art. 2. No additional duties of any kind whatever to be charged upon any vessel or upon any goods, the produce or manufacture of either country, imported direct from such country in the vessels of either country, other than such duties as may be imposed upon national vessels or upon like goods imported in the vessels of the country into which such goods are imported.

Art. 3. The citizens of either country to be allowed to visit and trade at any of the ports and harbors of the other country, and to exercise their trade or profession therein. The like privilege is extended to the national vessels of each country respectively.

Art. 4. Prohibits the treaty being construed so as to permit of either party interfering with the coasting trade of the other party.

Art. 5. Reserves for future negotiation the conditions on which the trade shall be regulated between Texas and the British Colonies.

Art. 6. Provides that all vessels shall be considered as Texian vessels owned by one or more citizens of Texas, the master and three-fourths of the crew of said vessel being Texian citizens. This provision to be in force for the term of eight years only.

Art. 7. Guaranties the usual privileges to the Consuls and Vice Consuls of both countries.

Art. 8. Makes the usual provision concerning vessels wrecked on the shores of either country.

Art. 9. Guaranties the free exercise of religion and sepulture to the citizens of both countries, and that no law shall be passed by either Government violating the rights of property or limiting the power of bequeathing personal estate by will or testament.

This section further exempts the citizens of one country residing in the other country from compulsory or forced loans. It also provides that, in the event of a war between the two countries, the citizens of one country residing in the other shall be allowed twelve months after the declaration of war to depart from said country with their property and effects.

Art. 10. Provides that the treaty be in force for eight years from the [illegible] of exchange of the ratifications, and further until twelve months after one of the contracting parties shall have notified the other party of an intention to terminate its duration.

Art. 11. Provides for the exchange of the ratification.

Harrison and Jackson.—The Globe finds immense fault with Gen. Harrison for submitting to be received in Washington by so large a concourse of his fellow citizens; remarking that "he repairs in a solemn march with a prodigious retinue to the City Hall, to make a display, by the way of heralding his own presidential honors in advance."

The Globe then contrasts the conduct, on a similar occasion, of an old gentleman whom it is pleased to call "the real hero—the brave and magnanimous Jackson!" saying that he "left the Hermitage without a speech making display"—(he was unable to make a speech, had he been never so much disposed;)—that after his arrival at Rockville, within ten miles of the city, and while the citizens were preparing an escort for him, ("prodigious retinue," perhaps?) he hastened his journey and surprised the people by presenting himself suddenly at Gadsby's hotel.

The Globe does not seem to reflect, that it could not be expected of such a "miserable old imbecile and granny" as Gen. Harrison to move with the wonderful celerity of a "real hero!" Be charitable, Mr. Globe: perchance his limbs were cramped by reason of his long confinement in that "iron cage" you were surprisingly eloquent about last summer! An "old granny" just released from an "iron cage" cannot be expected to canter about and surprise people like a "real hero"—eh?

The Globe ought to finish its contrasts between the two Generals, by remarking the manly courtesy with which our farmer General interchanged visits and civilities with President Van Buren; and then notice the fact that "the real hero—The brave and *magnanimous* Jackson," absolutely refused, on his arrival at Washington, to visit President Adams, his dignified but unsuccessful opponent.

Greensborough Pat.

MRS. GENERAL HARRISON.

As this lady is soon expected to occupy "the White House" at Washington, any thing relating to her history will be gratifying to the public.

After the severe and desperate battle of the Miami in 1794, Gen. Wayne went to the Atlantic states, leaving Capt. Harrison in command of Fort Whasington, now Cincinnati. The next year Capt. Harrison married the daughter of Judge John Cleve Symmes, who was born at Riverhead, Long Island, and removed in early life to New Jersey, where he married the daughter of Gov. W. Livingston, and was soon after one of the Associate Judges of the Supreme Court of that state. In 1787 he became the proprietor of "*the Miami purchase*," of near a million of acres, and removed to that country.

Mrs. Harrison was educated at Long Island, and when young was esteemed a lady of great personal and mental accomplishments. A writer for the National Portrait Gallery for 1836 thus speaks of her: "She is distinguished for her benevolence and piety; and all who know her, view her with esteem and affection. Her whole course through life, in all its relations, has been characterized by those qualifications that complete the character of an accomplished matron."

Pennsylvania—The Harrisburg Correspondent of the National Intelligencer, writing under date of the 19th inst., says: "The resolution for suspending for forty days the operation of the act of April 3, 1840, against a further suspension of specie payments by the banks of this state, was read a second time in the Senate yesterday—the vote upon it standing 17 to 14; and, to-day, without any debate thereon, the resolution was read a third time and passed—yeas 18, nays 14. The various resolutions in relation to an investigation of the affairs of the banks of Philadelphia were then referred to the Committee on Banks, in order that they may digest and report some measure for the immediate relief of the banks of the community."

Fatal Epidemic.—We are sorry to learn from the Knoxville Register of the 6th Febuary, that the fatal epidemic which lately made its appearance in West Tennessee, is gradually extending itself, and has created much alarm in the vicinity of Henry county. It is supposed to be the disease known some years since in that section of country as the "Cold Plague." Its ravages are well remembered in several of the upper counties of East Tennessee, and Western counties of North Carolina. *Pet. Intel.*

HILLSBOROUGH.
Thursday, March 4.

Speed the Plough.

The Farmers of Orange County are requested to meet in Hillsborough on Thursday the 11th inst. being the Thursday of our Superior Court, to form a Society for the purpose of encouraging and improving Agriculture, Horticulture, the raising of Horses, Hogs, Sheep, &c.

This is a subject worthy the attention of old Orange, and it is hoped there will be a full attendance. On this all her sons can unite as a band of brothers.

A destructive fire, it is stated in a letter to the Charleston Courier, took place in Washington, Georgia, on the night of the 24th ult. which destroyed fifty five buildings.

The Hon. James T. Morehead has been elected by the Legislature of Kentucky, a senator in Congress for six years from the 4th inst. to succeed Mr. Crittenden.

The Hon. Rufus Choate, has been elected by the Legislature of Massachusetts, a senator in Congress, in place of Mr. Webster resigned.

The Hon. Jacob W. Miller, (Whig,) has been appointed by the Legislature of New Jersey, a senator in Congress from the 4th of March, in place of Garret D. Wall (Van.) whose term of service has expired.

Stocks of all kinds continue to decline, and the stock of the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States has fallen to 16 per cent.—so says the North American of Saturday.

We learn from the Raleigh Register that Mr. Badger has consented to accept the office of Secretary of the Navy, and has proceeded to Washington to be in readiness to enter upon the duties of the office.

Death of Judge Barbour.—The whole city was shocked, yesterday morning, by the information of the sudden demise of the Hon. Philip P. Barbour, of Virginia, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court. He was in usual health and even more than usually cheerful at the time of retiring to bed at 10 o'clock on Wednesday night, and the next morning was found in his bed a lifeless corpse!

Judge Barbour entered Congress, in the House of Representatives, in the year 1814, and soon signalized himself by considerable ability in debate. He remained in Congress for a number of years, during a part of which time he filled the honorable office of Speaker of the House. Since retiring from Congress, his life had been devoted with great assiduity to the judicial duties which he had been called to perform. *Nat. Intel.*

Wabash Treaty.—The Senate, on Thursday, in Executive session, as we are informed, ratified the late Treaty made at the Forks of the Wabash river, in the State of Indiana, with the Miami Indians, with some slight amendments. This was a most important measure to the state, as well as to the Indians, as by it the title to the remaining lands of those Indians laying in that state, being about 500,000 acres, has been extinguished, and the removal of the Indians at an early day to the lands set apart for them beyond the Mississippi river has been secured. *Ibid.*

A young woman by the name of Coble, in the south east part of this county, was so badly burned lately, by her clothes taking fire, that she died the evening after the accident. *Greensboro' Pat.*

A man named Shaver, from Orange, was recently found dead in the eastern part of this county, with his body lying on the bank of a little stream and his head in the water. We understand he was intoxicated! *Ibid.*

Three weeks ago, a Mr. Horton and a negro boy in a canoe, were precipitated over the dam at Wynn's Mill, on New Hope, Chatham, and both drowned. Horton's body has been found, the negroe's has not. *Raleigh Register.*

SUPREME COURT.

Since our last notice, opinions have been delivered by the Court, in the following cases, viz.

By RUFFIN, C. J. in Smith v. Monroe, from Cumberland; affirming the judgment below.

In Mitchell v. Adams, from Guilford; affirming the judgment below.

In Kissam v. Edmonson, in Equity, from Halifax; decree for Plaintiff and reference.

In Wolfe v. Fleming, from Burke; affirming the judgment below.

In Lewis v. Owen, in Equity, from Bladen; dismissing the bill.

In Piercy, v. Piercy, in Equity, from Buncombe; declaring that there is error in the interlocutory decree. Equity.

In Graham v. Torrence, from Iredell.

In Brown v. Long, [illegible]uity, from Rowan; directing a decree for the Plaintiff.

In Quinn v. Gee, in Equity, from Lincoln; affirming decree.

In *Den ex dem.* Malcombe v. Ray, from Yancy, affirming the judgment.

By DANIEL, J. in Richardson v. Jones, from Rutherford; affirming the judgment below.

In King v. Kinrey, in Equity, from [illegible]; dismissing the bill with costs.

By GASTON, J. in *Doe ex dem.* Flanihen v. Lee, from Mecklenburg; affirming the judgment below.

In Bird v. Graham, in Equity, from [illegible]; directing an account to be taken.

In Sherrill v. Harwell, in Equity, from Lincoln; affirming decree and remanding the cause.

In Gunter v. Thomas, in Equity, from Moore; dismissing the bill. *Ral. Reg.*

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

New York, February 20.

The nomination of the Hon. F. A. Tallmadge to the office of Recorder in the place of Mr. Morris has been confirmed by the Senate.

The Whigs of Connecticut have nominated Gov. Ellsworth and all the present state officers for re-election. The Locofoco candidate for Governor is Francis H. Nicholl. It is said that the Hon. John M. Niles positively declined being a candidate for nomination. The election takes place on the 5th of April. The Congressmen are chosen at the same time.

But little business has been done in the city for the last few days. The cold weather has kept the country merchants at home, and the large dealers have been disposed to await the effect of the news from England, hourly expected. In the money market things grow worse. Stocks fall lower and lower. On the whole list there are but one or two descriptions at par. U. S. Bank sold to-day at 23¼, and the bills at 15 per cent. discount. The increased demand for money has an unfavorable effect on the domestic exchanges. The following are the rates.

On Boston, par; Philadelphia, 5½ a 6; Baltimore, 4; Richmond, 4; N. Carolina, 5; Charleston, 3; Savannah, 5; Mobile, 11 a 12½; New Orleans, 7½ a 8; Louisville, 7½ a 8; Cincinnati, 9; Detroit, 15; St. Louis, 7.

Treasury notes, 5 per cent. sell at 99½.

The Hon. Jacob W. Miller has been elected United States Senator from New Jersey, in the place of Gen. Wall.

New York, February 22.

There is said to exist some difficulty between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Collector of this port in the settlement of the accounts of the latter. The law requires that the Collector, after deducting $5,000 from the *emoluments* of the office, shall place the remainder to the credit of the Government. At the Custom-house, in the accounts, the *fees* are kept separate from the *emoluments*, and Mr. Hoyt contends that the Government is entitled to the *emoluments* (after deducting $5,000) only, and that the *fees* belong to him! He is the first Collector that has construed the law thus. The amount of fees collected since Mr. Hoyt came into office is supposed to be not far from $40,000! The Secretary asks Mr. Hoyt to place the amount to the credit of the Government, and leave the question of right to be decided in the courts; but Mr. Hoyt prefers to retain it in his own hands.

Printers to the Senate.—Something like a "scene" occurred in the U. S. Senate on the 20th Feb., by an endeavor of the Van Buren Senators to continue in the hands of Blair & Rives the lucrative share of "spoils" which has so long "enured" to them as public printers. The Senate actually elected these men printers to that body for the ensuing Congress, by a vote of 27 to 0. The Whigs, without an exception, refused to vote; and it is perfectly understood, that on the organization of the new Senate, after the 4th, these locofoco proceedings will be knocked on the head, and a new election held. The fact of Mr. Van Buren's official printers being candidates for employment under men they so shamefully opposed and abused, is another evidence of their abject meanness of spirit. *Raleigh Register.*

Removal from Office.—Mr. Clay, of Ky. made one of his noblest and best speeches, brief and powerful, in reply to an insinuation from Mr. Sevier, that the Whigs were to be proscriptive, and to remove from office without cause. He said that he had never conceived or uttered such a sentiment in all his life, and he held it as a despicable one. His opinion was that there should be but one inquiry in regard to officers. Was the man honest? Was he capable? Had he discharged the duties devolving upon him with fidelity? Had he kept aloof from executive interference? Had he not prostrated the duties of his office to party purposes? If a public officer had done none of these things, he should be retained in office, and held up as an example worthy of support.

Mr. Norvell (administration) expressed the hope that the incoming Administration would make a clean sweep, and leave not one stone upon another of the old Administration.

Mr. Preston trusted that the Whigs would do no such thing. The most infamous sentiment he had heard in all his life was that "to the victors belonged the spoils." It was not his sentiment, and he repudiated it altogether, and believed that neither the head of the new administration nor any one that sustained it would carry out any such a principle. The sentiments of the senator from Kentucky were his—honesty, capability of candidates for office, and a faithful discharge of public duties by them in office should secure them their places if they had not been guilty of interference with the people in their elections. *Balt. American.*

Trifling!—The Standard and its kindred prints are indulging some wonderful equivocations in relation to the late failure of the Pennsylvania U. S. Bank. Is it the object of the Standard to fix upon its readers the idea that the United States Bank of Pennsylvania is a *National* institution? If such is not the object of that paper, why does it so frequently and exultingly refer to the failures of *this Bank* as evidence that a *National Bank* is unsafe? Why is *this Bank* sneered at as the "Great Regulator" of the "Federal Whiggery?" Nobody claims for it the power of a regulator, since it ceased to be a national institution. We confess no regulator, except a band of city brokers, who, since the demolition of our U. S. Bank, have managed to regulate our hard earned cash out of our pockets into their own!

The nation and the government have nothing to do with this Bank—not a whit more than with any other bank chartered by the state of Pennsylvania.

It was, indeed, unfortunate that the Bank we speak of was chartered under its present name: unfortunate, because the very *name* had a tendency to inspire a confidence, which its *nature*, as a local institution, was calculated to break—unfortunate, as affording such disingenuous prints as the Standard an opportunity of attempting a vile deceit upon the people. *Greensborough Pat.*

Mr. Granger.—The statements in respect to Mr. Granger's Abolitionism, are unqualifiedly false. We shall, in a few days, cite ample proof of the fact, and call upon the Enquirer, who has made the charge, to publish them. At present, we shall confine the evidence to what follows: We are authorized by a member of Congress—we had as well say at once by Mr. Botts—to say that Mr. Granger thinks Virginia right, and Gov. Seward wrong, in the pending controversy. It will be conceded, we presume, that no Abolitionist is likely to hold that opinion. We are authorized by another personage, of very high and eminent distinction, to say, that when informed that he had, in Richmond, been charged as an Abolitionist, Mr. Granger told Gen. Harrison that he hoped, if he ever made such a discovery, he would turn him "neck and heels" out of his Cabinet.

There never was a viler falsehood and slander, as we shall abundantly show. Gen. Harrison's Inaugural will take the most decisive grounds against the Abolitionists, as Gen. Harrison has done for 25 years. None but a fool could suppose that in such a state of things Gen. Harrison would appoint an Abolitionist to his Cabinet. *Richmond Whig.*

Legislative Row.—A row took place in the Ohio House of Representatives, on the 10th inst., which had like to have terminated in a regular fisticuff battle. A Mr. Bartley insinuated in a speech that a majority of the members of the House were bank bought. He was called to order immediately, when he stated that he meant to say that the other branch of the legislature was *not* bank bought. A Mr. Hawkins, in replying to him, observed that he had a happy manner of making an assertion and then backing out from it. Mr. Bartley then replied that "any member who said he ever took a position on that floor and then backed out from it, was a liar, a scoundrel and a villain." Mr. Hawkins then rushed at him, and quite an uproar was created, in the endeavor to keep the belligerents apart. Truly the legislative halls of some of these states, not excepting the legislative hall at Washington, present scenes highly creditable! We are sick of recording such blackguard proceedings. *Balt. Sun.*

The Tariff.—The following from the Richmond Whig, will furnish some clue perhaps to the progress of public sentiment in Virginia on the subject of the tariff.

"There has been great disappointment in the effects of the reduction of the tariff. It has led to vast importations, to an enormous debt to Europe, to a drain of bullion, and to the exaggeration of the financial difficulties, superinduced by the mad tampering and experimenting of the Jackson era. Who can point to the single advantage it has brought the country, to counterbalance these injurious effects? We have challenged and challenged again, South Carolina to produce a single item. Has more of her Cotton and Rice been consumed, or at as good prices as before the reduction took place? Does she purchase lower than before, or as low? Let us venture upon a prophecy. If Great Britain consummates her known policy of growing cotton in her Asiatic colonies, and South Carolina is excluded thereby from her markets, or undersold, South Carolina will then knock at the doors of Congress and ask for *protection* for her cotton. She will seek to secure the American market to the American growth.

Men's opinions have undergone in the South, and are now undergoing, great changes in respect to the tariff. They contrast the present with the past; and the comparison is in favour of protecting our own manufactures. We believe we truly stated the public opinion, when we said that *our objections* to the tariff were *political*, not economical; that the true objections to it, were first, the hostility of sections to it; and secondly, its liability to produce a redundant treasury."

Proposed Impeachment.—The Legislature of Mississippi have passed resolutions requesting their representatives in Congress to prepare articles of impeachment against Justice McKinley, of the United States Supreme Court. The Governor has approved the resolutions. These resolutions have their origin in the refusal of Judge McKinley to hold the Circuit Court in Mississippi as his duty required.

A Rebuke.—The Legislature of Mississippi have resolved, that the insinuation made by Gov. M'Nutt in his message, that the state is neither able nor willing to pay its bonds issued and sold upon its faith, is a calumny upon the justice, honor and dignity of the people of Mississippi, and that the state is bound for the payment of the bonds issued for the benefit of the Planter's and Union Banks, and that the state will pay them. These resolutions passed the House by a majority of 23, and the Senate by a majority of 8 votes.

Canada.—On Wednesday the 10th ultimo, an act of the British government went into operation uniting the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada; and lord Sydenham was to take the oath of office in his appointment of captain general and governor-in chief of the province of Canada.

From Florida.—The prospects of bringing the war to a close are still bright. A party of Indians, 72 in number, came in at Tampa in a body; and there were from 375 to 400 at that place, waiting to be shipped to Arkansas; 200 of whom were to sail on the 1st inst.

Damages for an Eye.—In the Supreme Court of Boston a few days ago, Moses Guild, a teamster, recovered from William Raymond Lee, Superintendant of Boston and Providence Railroad, a verdict of damages to the amount of $1000, for an assault and battery, committed upon him, by which one of his eyes was destroyed.

Marriage in High Life.—It is whispered, amid the echoes of the mountains of Lebanon, says the Times, that the son-in-law of the gallant Commodore Napier is about to be "spliced" to one of the *houris* of the East, a daughter of the Prince of Lebanon. This toward event will consolidate the Anglo-Turkish alliance.

In the morning think what thou hast to do; and at night, ask thyself what thou hast done.

There is much truth in the following article, to which we request the attention of our delinquent subscribers:

The way to break down a Press.—It has been justly said, that an independent press rests on a firmer basis for support than one of a contrary character; and it has been supposed difficult to break down such a press. There is a way in which it can be done, however. And how does the reader think this work can be accomplished? By the telling of all sorts of lies concerning it and its editor? No. By threats? No. By getting a hireling for the especial purpose of writing it down? No. By the misconduct of unprincipled political postmasters? No, reader; but this is the secret: Let a large number of its subscribers conclude that because the business is good the editor is not in want of the little sums they severally owe; let its friends habitually delay the fulfilment of their promises and contracts with the editor, and the most prosperous establishments in the world must come down at last.

For the Recorder.

MR. EDITOR: You are doubtless aware, that for a considerable time this community has laboured under a serious disadvantage, owing to the duplicity of servants who, under the pretence of being sent by their owners, borrow considerable quantities of flour, sugar, tea, coffee, and any thing else they may happen to want, from their neighbors. I am well aware that my own servants were in the constant practice of this species of roguery, till detected; and this makes me anxious to direct public attention to the subject, believing, as I do, that if proper measures were resorted to, the evil might be cured. I would suggest that all the ladies come to a perfect understanding among themselves, that nothing is ever to be loaned to a servant who comes without a written order; no matter if it is only the owner's name on a slip of paper, it will suffice to show that the servant was authorised to come; and in this way it will soon be ascertained when they borrow for themselves, and when for their owners.

A proper Law.—It is stated that a late enactment of the Legislature of Indiana provides that no sale of property under execution shall be valid unless it amounts to two thirds of its appraised value.

MARRIED,

Near Portland, Dallas county, Alaba., on the 7th February, by the Rev. Levi Parks, William Whitted, esq. of Cahawba, to Mrs. Elizabeth Wright, daughter of the late John Davis, esq.

Meteorological Table,
FOR FEBRUARY.

Day of month	Thermometer. Sun-rise.	1 P. M.	Sun-set	Weather.
Feb. 1	40	56	60	Cloudy. Fair.
2	41	55	53	Fair.
3	42	59	52	Fair.
4	41	46	42	Cloudy. Sleet.
5	33	39	43	Rain. Clear at night.
6	41	55	52	Fair.
7	44	55	51	Fair. Cloudy.
8	40	40	40	Cloudy.
9	38	40	40	Rain. Clear.
10	32	40	39	Cloudy
11	32	36	30	Clear.
12	16	26	26	Clear.
13	18	31	30	Clear. Cloudy.
14	26	25	26	Snow. Clear.
15	18	30	32	Clear.
16	23	40	43	Clear.
17	37	41	40	Cloudy.
18	35	43	49	Clear.
19	39	60	52	Fair.
20	32	52	50	Clear.
21	34	60	56	Clear.
22	42	56	51	Clear.
23	42	72	68	Clear.
24	40	37	34	Cloudy.
25	30	46	46	Cloudy.
26	43	48	46	Cloudy. Rain.
27	52	58	56	Rain. Cloudy.
28	41	58	56	Fair.

Weekly Almanac.

MARCH.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES. D. H. M.
4 Thursday,	6 18	5 42	
5 Friday,	6 17	5 43	
6 Saturday,	6 16	5 44	
7 Sunday,	6 15	5 45	
8 Monday,	6 14	5 46	
9 Tuesday,	6 13	5 47	
10 Wednesday	6 11	5 49	

Full 14 9 20 morn
Last 22 9 3 after.
New 29 9 23 after.
First 6 9 42 after.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they intend to withdraw from the Mercantile business; they would therefore request those indebted to them, to call and close their accounts by Cash or Note.

They would also avail themselves of this opportunity of expressing their sincere thanks for the very liberal support given them whilst in business.

☞ They have still on hand a good assortment of

Dry Goods,

and other articles in their line, which they wish to dispose of for cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

March 3. tf 62

Notice.

A MEETING of the Common School Committee will be held at the Office of the County Court Clerk, on Tuesday of March Court, the 9th instant.

March 3 62—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Orange County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1841.

Stephen Moore, Adm'r. vs. *Stephen Barton Samuel Barton, William Barton, Fanny Barton, James Carrol and Mary his wife, Abram Crabtree and Ibby his wife.* } Petition to sell Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Stephen Barton, William Barton, Jas. Carrol, and Mary his wife are not inhabitants of this state: It is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough, on the 4th Monday in May next, and answer, that the petition will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

J. TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

Price of Adv. $4 50. 62—

Moffat's Life Pills,
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS,

☞ A FRESH SUPPLY. ☜

Just Received and for Sale at this Office.

February 17. 60—

Notice.

ON Monday the 15th of March next, I shall sell at the late residence of WILLIAM FAUSETT, decd, all the personal property belonging to said estate consisting of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs,
one Wagon and Geer, one Carryall,
Household and Kitchen Furniture,
one set of Black-smith's Tools, Farming Tools, Crop, &c.

Nine months credit will be given by the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

Those indebted will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them within the time prescribed by law.

THOMAS LYNCH. *Adm'r.*

February 23. 61—3wp

Black-smith's Shop.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his old customers and the public generally, that he has again established himself at his old stand in Hillsborough, where he is ready to execute any work in his line with neatness and despatch. He flatters himself that he cannot be excelled in shoeing of Horses. Just call and give him a trial.

JOHN HORNER.

February 20 61—

PROPOSALS

For publishing, in the town of Milton, N. C. a weekly Newspaper, to be called the

MILTON CHRONICLE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned, at the solicitation of numerous gentlemen, (of both political parties,) is prompted to issue proposals for publishing a Newspaper under the foregoing title. He would state, in the outset, that he is a practical printer—has had some experience in conducting a paper—and that his present object is, employment for himself and support for his family.

He does not deem it necessary to go into a long and elaborate statement of what the paper shall be, remembering the trite adage, that "the proof of the pudding is in the eating." It will be devoted to Morality, (alas, that morality should need the aid of the press in this enlightened age,) Literature, Politics, Agriculture, the News of the day, both at home and abroad—Amusement,

"Dreams—magic terrors—spells of mighty power—
Witches, and ghosts, who love at midnight hour!"

Each number is designed to contain a tabular statement of the Milton, Danville, Clarksville, and Petersburg Markets regularly revised and corrected, which farmers and tradesmen will find important to their interests.

The location of Milton, and the intelligence, wealth and liberality of the surrounding country, would seem to justify the belief that a paper, if well conducted would be sustained. The excitement incident to a warmly contested election, has abated; the storm cloud, so surcharged with electric fire, and once so ominous of danger to our political prosperity and happiness, has shivered its lightning javelins against the ramparts of our institutions, and passed away; yet, thank heaven, such is their peculiar nature that they have survived the conflict, though somewhat *sickened* by the jars and the convulsive throes of party rage. It is therefore thought that a paper (although taking a decided stand in politics) devoted to the prosperity and interest of the section of country in which it is located—one that should be a Chronicle of the News of the day—would meet the wishes of this community better than one of a strictly and exclusively partizan character. How far this is the case, the undersigned is not prepared to say, and the success of these proposals must alone determine.

In regard to the politics of the undersigned, brevity (which should never be overlooked in an address of this kind) precludes a detailed synopsis of their peculiar nature. Hence, I will only remark, that the principles set forth by Jefferson and Madison in '98-'99, are his principles; they form his "text book;" they shall be sustained and defended whenever assailed by the combined forces of avarice and ambition, or assaulted from whatsoever quarter. Perhaps the reader, unacquainted with the undersigned, has suffered his curiosity to rise on tip-toe, by this time, to know his 'position' during the last Presidential contest. He marched under that banner which floated in victory last November—a victory which he fondly hopes will result in restoring the Government to its pristine purity. If, however, these hopes are not realized if they are delusions, let another banner wave with *Reform! Reform!* indelibly inscribed on its silken folds. Thus he marched; nor did "British gold," nor American "gold," nor "Bank influence," nor "charm of office," nor any thing save that which God implanted in his bosom, direct his steps; he was actuated by an honest heart, honest reason, genuine patriotism, and a conscience conscious of its rectitude. Thus marching on, he never for a moment thought those who rallied under another and somewhat different banner were influenced by any other than the purest and most patriotic motives; he spurned to think them his country's enemy. Parties may exist under any government, and yet ALL be friends to one and the same government. Now, the American people from a multiplicity of local causes, are divided into two factions, yet ALL appreciate "*one Constitution—one Union—one Government—one common destiny.*" Look at the meek disciples of Christianity, for example. They differ with regard to the *mode* of worship, still their object is a united one. But some men are so completely harnessed with party prejudice, that they [illegible] it to ride them "rough shod, booted and spurred;" influenced by a blind and infatuated party zeal, they justify party in all its mad and rancorous acts, and condemn it in nothing; so rabbid, indeed, do some men suffer party spirit to make them, that, frequently, it is permitted to sunder the golden ties of friendship between man and man; forsooth, many men are so bigoted that they will not even support or read a Newspaper, because *its* politics and *theirs* are not exactly similar. How astonishing! how lamentable is the fact. All this is evidently wrong—it is uncharitable, unpatriotic, and smacks of pusillanimity—it is an evil which the good sense of the American people must crush, or this happy form of Government will decay and perish under its poisonous fangs. The undersigned has said thus much about party spirit, because it will be his object, if not his duty, to check its rapid strides, as far as it may be in his power, and restore it to its proper bounds. And although he will give his humble support to the leading measures of the Whig party, he will, with a manly independence, censure where he may think censure due. His motto will be, "Willing to praise, but not afraid to blame." But enough—the length of this hastily composed and imperfect address is already far beyond its original design.

TERMS.—The MILTON CHRONICLE will be neatly printed and regularly mailed to subscribers at Two dollars and Fifty cents only per year, if paid in three months after the receipt of the first number; otherwise Three dollars.

C. N. B. EVANS.

Milton, March 3. 62—

PRACTICE OF THE LAW.

NATHANIEL J. PALMER, of Milton, N. C., would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he intends for the future to devote himself (almost exclusively) to the Practice of the law, and will attend the Superior and County Courts of Wake, Orange, Person and Caswell counties, and also the Federal Court at Raleigh. He will receive claims for collection due in any part of North Carolina, or the counties of Pittsylvania and Halifax, Virginia. Business of any kind entrusted to his management shall be faithfully and diligently attended to.

REFERENCES.

D. W. Stone, esq., and Alfred Jones, esq., Raleigh, N. C.
Thomas Clancy, esq. P. M., and Maj. James M. Palmer, Hillsborough, N. C.
Samuel Watkins, and Martin P. Huntington, Milton, N. C.

Milton, N. C., Feb 24. 61—

Regimental Court Martial.

THE commissioned officers of the 48th regiment of North Carolina Militia, will meet in Court Martial at David Mebane's, according to adjournment, on the first Saturday in March next, at 11 o'clock, equipped according to law.

THOMAS JONES, *Col. Com.*

February 24. 61—

Job Printing,
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

The Father's Request.—"I cannot leave you property," said a kind father to one of his offspring, "but I will endeavor to provide the means for your education. Learning, next to religion, is, in my estimation, the object most desirable in this life. It will protect you from poverty, and, if sanctified by grace, will furnish you the means of usefulness. The lad hesitated, but at length replied, "Father, I have no taste for books, but I wish to gratify you. Since you desire it, I will study, and endeavor to make up by perseverance what is wanting in love for the business." The father sighed, and doubted the result, but thought it not prudent to express his apprehensions. The boy returned to his books, and applied himself with increased vigor and assiduity. Before the lapse of many months, he discovered the operation of a principle in his mind of which he had not before been conscious. Unwonted success began at first to reconcile him to his studies; shortly to render him fond of them; and at last almost to infatuate him in their pursuit. Had not religion come in to moderate and direct his ambition, he would have become an enthusiast in learning.

The result is easily told. He rendered himself proficient in every study which he undertook, and became a man of eminence and extended usefulness. Had he followed the bent of his mistaken prejudices, he would probably have lived a comparatively unknown and useless member of society.

A Sailor's Retrospect.—Died, at Boston, America, Mr. Thomas Parker, aged 50, a naval officer in the revolutionary war. The following is an extract from his log book. First part of the voyage, pleasant, with fine breezes and free winds—all sails set—spoke many vessels in want of provisions—supplied them freely. Middle passage: Weather variable—short of provisions—spoke several of the vessels our supply had enabled to refit—made signals of distress—they up helm and bore away. Latter part: Boisterou, with contrary winds—current of adversity setting head to leeward—towards the end of the passage cleared up—with the quadrant of honesty had an observation—corrected and made up my reckoning—and, after a passage of 50 years, came to in Mortality Road, with the calm, unruffled surface of the Ocean of Eternity in view.

The Past and the Future.—The following sentence, from President Quincy's address, at the second centennial celebration of the settlement of Boston, is significant and impressive:—"The great comprehensive truth written in letters of living light on every page of our history,—the lesson addressed by every past age of New England to all future ages, is this,—Human happiness has no perfect security but freedom: freedom none but virtue; virtue none but knowledge; and neither freedom, nor virtue, nor knowledge has any vigor, or immortal hope, except in the principles of the Christian faith, and in the sanctions of the Christian religion."

Union Eclipse.

THIS splendid stallion, and son of American Eclipse, seven years old this spring, in the vigor of life, will make his third, and perhaps last, season in Orange county, N. C., this spring, one third of his time at his own stable, sixteen miles northwest of Hillsborough; one third at Col. Nicholas Albright's, near Judge Ruffin's mills; the other third at Henry Fogleman's, esq. For his character as a foal getter, we refer you to his colts, many of which are now one and two years old. He will be let to mares at twelve dollars the season. For further particulars in reference to pedigree, genuineness of blood, &c., see hand bills.

J. G. WALKER.
WM. CRAWFORD.

February 16. 61 - 4w

☞ The North Carolina Standard will copy the above for one month, and forward the account to this office.

A Request.

ALL persons having in their possession BOOKS belonging to the Dialectic Society, are requested to return them if convenient, or if not, to leave them at either of the following places, where they can be obtained: Messrs. Turner & Hughes, Raleigh, Mr. Kirkland's Store, Hillsborough, or Mr. London's Store, Pittsborough.

By order of the Dialectic Society.
Chapel Hill, February 16. 60—

Lost or Mislaid,

A NOTE executed to me by Wm. H Brown some time in the spring of 1836, for an amount somewhere between twenty three and twenty four dollars, with Richardson Nichols security. Neither the precise date nor amount is now remembered.

As said note has been fully paid, this is to forewarn all persons who may come in possession of it from trading for the same.

WM. M. GREEN.

February 22. 60—1w

For Sale,

A first rate Milch COW and CALF.

Inquire at this Office.

February 9. 59—

Bargains! Bargains!!
GOODS AT COST!!

THE subscriber wishing to move back to his farm again, and desiring to close his business in this place before leaving it, will sell his Stock of Goods, by the piece or pattern, to suit the purchaser, AT WHAT THEY COST DELIVERED HERE. The Goods are all new, and a great many of them desirable. Call and examine before spending your cash elsewhere, and you shall not be disappointed.

☞ All persons indebted will please call and settle their dues, as I intend remaining here no longer than compelled by my business.

R. NICHOLS.

February 10. 59—

Coach Making.

THE subscribers, having established a Coach Shop in the town of Hillsborough, would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they are prepared to make

Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Carryalls, &c.

Persons wishing such articles would do well to call on them, as they have on hand a good supply of timber and are ready to execute work with despatch.

☞ Wagons and Carriages of all kinds repaired at the shortest notice.

HENRY N. WORKMAN, & Co.

February 17. 60—5w

PROSPECTUS OF THE

Western Carolina Temperance Advocate,

A monthly paper, devoted to the Temperance Reform, published at Asheville N. C.

Edited by D. R. M'Anally.

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION that was held at this place early in September, resolved on publishing a paper of the above title and character, and appointed Dr John Dickson and D. R. M'Anally to conduct it. From the many pressing engagements Dr. Dickson already has, he deems it impracticable for him to be recognized as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use all his influence otherwise, to promote its interest; the subscriber therefore, in obedience to the wishes of the convention, proceeds to issue this prospectus in his own name, with a hope that he will be aided in the undertaking by all the friends of the temperance cause throughout the country, and that the paper may soon have an extensive circulation.

Friends of the Temperance Cause! to you we make a most earnest appeal—while thousands upon thousands of dollars are annually expended at theatres, at circuses, at the race track, or grocery—while no pains are spared, the luxury of retirement and ease foregone and no labor deemed too severe to advance the interests of political aspirants, can you not do something in a cause that must be dear to every true patriot, philanthropist, and christian? Recollect there are but few, very few, such papers in all the Southern country. The western part of North Carolina, the western part of Virginia, and the eastern part of Tennessee particularly, need a periodical of this kind, and it is for you now to say whether they shall have it.

The very low price at which it was fixed by the Convention will make it necessary that a very large subscription be had before the publication of it can be justified.

Should the subscription be deemed sufficient the first number will be issued early in January next.

TERMS—The Western Carolina Temperance Advocate will be published on a medium sheet in quarto form, each number making eight pages, and will be furnished to subscribers at the very low price of fifty cents a copy Where single copies are taken, the payment must be made invariably upon the reception of the first number.

☞ Postmasters, editors or publishers of papers, and all Ministers of the gospel, are authorized agents.

All papers friendly to the cause, will please give the above a few insertions

AMERICAN FARMER.
A PROPOSITION.

The publisher of the "AMERICAN FARMER" is thankful for the steady increase to his subscription list—and being aware that many gentlemen who take a lively interest in the cause of agriculture, whose influence in their respective neighborhoods, when they may choose to exert it, can always accomplish much good, and who may be inclined to take an active part in behalf of our paper by the proposition now made, which no pecuniary consideration could produce, takes leave to make the following offer—And before doing so, he would relate an incident which has induced him to the measure—A gentleman in Mississippi, wishing to stir up his neighbors in that State, to the consideration of the importance of a change in the management of their estates, wrote us of his intention to obtain a number of subscribers to our journal—The manner of the offer, unexpected and unsolicited as it was on our part, induced us to make him the offer of a fine full bred young Berkshire GRUNTER, as a small token of our gratitude for his kindness—He has since set himself to work, and the day after receiving our letter, obtained a number of subscribers, whose names have been forwarded to us. Believing that many other gentlemen would be willing to make a little sacrifice of their ease to do a good action for their neighbors, for us, and for the gratification of possessing an animal which would probably claim more attention obtained under such circumstances than if purchased with money, we propose to all such, that

Any one obtaining 20 subscribers for the American Farmer, and remitting the money therefor (\$50) for one year, (or become responsible for the same,) shall receive for his trouble a handsome full-bread Berkshire 8 to 10 weeks old, or a pair of Tuscaroras, (a cross of the Berkshire on the China,) caged and furnished with food, if necessary, to any part of the United States.

Or, for the same number, and on the same terms, shall receive and agricultural implement, fruit or ornamental trees, shrubs, seeds, or books, to be found in catalogues which will be forwarded to the subscribers at a distance in a few days, to the value of \$12 50.

Also, any one obtaining 5 subscribers, and remitting \$10 therefor, shall receive volume 1 or 2 of the new series of the 'American Farmer,' neatly bound in boards if required, or forwarded in sheets, to any part of the United States.

For 10 subscribers and \$20, vols 1 & 2 do. do.

For 20 do. and \$40, vols. 1 and 2 American Farmer, and 3, 4 & 5 Farmer and Gardener, all bound, if desired.

Conscious as we are that the more extensive the circulation of agricultural works, the greater benefits must inevitably accrue to the country, we hope that the above liberal offers will induce many others to follow the laudable example of our Mississippi friend, and thus be the means of doing good to their neighbors, their country, themselves, and their humble servant.

SAMUEL SANDS.
Publisher American Farmer, Baltimore, Md.

Goods! Goods! Goods!
NEW AND CHEAP!!

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & Co.

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and customers that they are receiving and opening

A LARGE & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,
suitable for the season,

which they now offer for sale, on their usual accommodating terms, consisting in part of

Black, Blue, Invisible Green, Drab, Mixed, } CLOTHS.

Black, Drab, and Fashionable, } CASSIMERES.

SATINETS, assorted colors and qualities.

Satin, Silk, and Fashionable Winter, } VESTINGS.

French, German, and English, } MERINOES.

Plain, Figured, Black, and Black & Lead, } MOUSELINS DE LANE.

Plaid, Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, and plaid and striped Bonnet Ribbons, Flannels, Blankets, plaid Linsey, brown and bleached Domestics, Boys' and Men's Caps, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Tin Ware, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c.

October 14. 43—

Dissolution.

THE copartnership of WM. H. BROWN & CO. in the Shoe Business, was dissolved on the 25th day of October last, by its own limitation. The books and accounts are placed in the hands of John U. Kirkland, who is authorised to collect the debts and close the ebusiness.

JNO. U. KIRKLAND,
WM. H. BROWN.

January 14. 55—4w

Boot and Shoe Store
AND MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber, having purchased the entire stock of William H. Brown & Co., would respectfully inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business in all its various branches. All work put into his hands will be neatly and expeditiously executed, as he has for its execution first rate materials and first rate workmen. And he hopes, by a faithful attention to his business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

To supply the wants of the community in his line of business, he has also purchased

A LARGE AND HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

Northern Boots & Shoes;

and intends keeping a supply of these articles constantly on hand. His assortment consists principally of the following articles:

Gentlemen's fine Boots, first quality.
Do. Do. second do.
Do. Do. third do.
Boys' Boots, of various qualities.
Men's Shoes, do.
Men's Pumps.
Do. Leather Over-shoes.
Do. India Rubber do.
Stout Brogans, for Men and Boys.
Boys' fine Shoes, of various qualities.
Ladies' Quilted Boots, a new and superior article.
Do. fine Slippers, turnrounds.
Do. do. springs.
Do. do. thick soled.
Do. Buskins, thin soled.
Do. do. thick soled.
Do. Morocco Jefferson-ties.
Do. Seal-skin do.
Do. Seal-skin Bootees.
Do. Leather do.
Misses' Morocco do.
Do. do. Slippers, thick soled.
Do. do. do. thin soled.
Ladies' India Rubber Over-shoes.
Children's Shoes, of various qualities and colors, &c. &c.

It is deemed unnecessary to enumerate all the various kinds and qualities in the assortment. The assortment is complete, and having been pretty well all selected by the subscriber, are believed to be such as will do good service. So those who wish to purchase GOOD Boots and Shoes, or CHEAP Boots and Shoes, or Boots and Shoes of any kind, are requested to call on the subscriber.

WM. H. BROWN.

January 13. 55—

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public, that they have just received from New York,

A handsome assortment of

GOODS,

embracing all articles usually brought to this market, which they purpose to sell low for cash.

MEBANE & TURNER.

June 17. 26—

Blooded Stock.

MY full blooded ENGLISH BULL is now in good health, and he will be kept at my Barn Yard in Hillsborough, and will serve Cows at five dollars each. I have some English Stock I would sell.

JOISAH TURNER.

January 19. 56—

Good Second-hand Sulkey
FOR SALE.

A NEWARK BUILT SULKEY on elliptical springs. It has lately been thoroughly repaired; and for use is almost as good as new. It cost \$180. The owner, having no use for it, will take half that sum for it and the harness. Inquire at this office.

January 27. 57—4w

NEW
Fall and Winter GOODS.

WE beg leave to call the attention of our friends and customers, to a stock of Goods now receiving and opening, just from New York. We will not attempt to flatter, but invite those wishing to purchase to call, and let our acts speak instead of words.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES,

Superior wool dyed Black CLOTHS,
Do. do. Blue do.
Do. do. Invisible Green, do.
Heavy double mill'd Drab Cloth, for Over Coats
Do. do. Grey do. do
Do. do. Beaver do. do.
Do. do. Pilot do. do.
Cassimeres, Vestings, Satinets,
Striped and plain Linsey, Hosiery,
Super Whitney & Green Makinaw Blankets
Duffle and twilled ditto,
Blanket and Cloth Over Coats,
Ladies' Cloaks, Plaid Shawls, Handkerchiefs,
White, Red and Green Flannels,
Green Baize, Oil Cloth,
French and English Merinoes,
Plain, Black, and Figured Mousselin de Lane,
French, English and American Prints,
Black and Blue black Bombazines,
Black and Colored Silks,
Plain and Chequered Muslin,
Worked Collars and Scarfs,
Florence and Straw Braid Bonnets,
New Style Hoods, Flowers,
Bonnet Ribbons, Edgings, Laces, &c. &c

ALSO,

Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Turkey Red and Cotton Yarn,
Hardware and Cuttlery,
Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Chocolate, Mace, Cloves,
Race and Ground Ginger,
Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass,
White Lead, Prussian Blue,
Crome Green, Crome Yellow, and other Paints, &c. &c. &c.

PARKER & NELSON.

October 22. 44—

Press for Sale.

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the Wilmington Advertiser for sale

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Applications must be post paid.

F. C. HILL

Wilmington, Nov. 17. 48—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Person County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1840.

Joseph S. Thompson vs. *John A. Leath.*
Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John A. Leath, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six successive weeks, for said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday of March next, and then and there replevy or plead to issue, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

CHARLES MASON, *Clerk.*

Price Adv. \$4 50. 56 6w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Person County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1840.

Nicholas Thompson vs *John A. Leath.*
Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John A. Leath, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six successive weeks, for said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday of March next, and then and there replevy or plead to issue, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

CHARLES MASON, *Clerk.*

Price Adv. \$4 50. 56—6w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Person County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1840.

John Bradsher vs. *John A. Leath.*
Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John A. Leath, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six successive weeks, for said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday of March next, and then and there replevy or plead to issue, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

CHARLES MASON, *Clerk.*

Price Adv. \$4 50. 56 6w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Person County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1840.

Elizabeth Royster vs. *John A. Leath.*
Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John A. Leath, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six successive weeks, for said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday of March next, and then and there replevy or plead to issue, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

CHARLES MASON, *Clerk.*

Price Adv. \$4 50. 56—6w

Pine Shingles.

THE subscriber keeps on hand, for sale, PINE SHINGLES.

JAMES S. SMITH.

April 8. 16—

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

Medical Vegetable Life Medicines

THESE Medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. A renewed many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost which have been of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT's LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the same from the morbid and corrupt humors of the blood, those humors which cause disease—they impede the functions of the liver when they settle upon that organ, and which, when they settle upon the muscles, produce rheumatism; or upon the nerves, produce gout; or upon the lungs, produce consumption; or upon the intestines, costiveness; or upon the lining of the blood vessels, apoplexy and paralysis, and all the train of disorders so melancholy to the sufferer and all who behold them.

Yes, purging these humors from the body is the true cure for all these complaints, and every other form of disease. This is no mere assertion—it is a demonstrable truth, and each day it is extending itself; far and wide it is becoming known, and more and more appreciated.

The cure by purging may more depend upon the laws which produce sweetness or purity, than may be generally imagined. Whatever tends to stagnate, will produce sickness, because it tends to putrefaction; therefore the necessity of constant exercise is seen.

When constant exercise cannot be used from ANY CAUSE, the occasional use of OPENING MEDICINE is ABSOLUTELY required. Thus the conduits of the blood, the fountain of life, are kept free from those impurities which would prevent its steady current ministering health. Thus morbid humors are prevented from becoming mixed with it. It is nature which is thus assisted through the means and outlets which she has provided for herself.

Dr. BRANDRETH's Office in Virginia, is 195 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, Near the Old Market.

Where the Pills can be obtained at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills:

Dennis Heartt, Hillsborough.
Stedman & Ramsay, Pittsborough.
Hargrave, Gaither & Co. Lexington.
Joseph A. Sireluff, Midway, Davidson.
James B. M'Dade, Chapel Hill.
J. M. A. Drake, Ashborough, Randolph.
John R. Brown, Privilege, Do.
M. C. Gardner, St. Lawrence, Chatham.
G. A. Mebane, Mason Hall, Orange.
E. & W. Smith, Alamance, Guilford.
J. & R. Sloan, Greensborough.
J. & R. Reid, Troublesome Iron Works, Rockingham.
James Johnson, Wentworth, Do.
Wood & Neal, Madison, Do.
J. W. Burton, & Co., Leaksville, Do.
Owen M'Aleer, Yanceyville, Caswell.
N. J. Palmer, Milton, Do.

December 18 48—1yn

Brandreth's Pills.

A VEGETABLE and Universal Medicine, proved by the experience of thousand to be, when properly persevered with, a CERTAIN cure in every form of the ONLY ONE DISEASE, all having the same origin, and invariably arising from the UNIVERSAL ROOT of all disease, namely IMPURITY or IMPERFECT circulation of the BLOOD.

In a period of little more than three years in the U. S. they have restored to a state of health and enjoyment over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons, who were given over as incurable by physicians of the first rank and standing, and in many cases whom every other remedy had been resorted to in vain.

In all cases of Pain or Weakness, whether it be chronic or recent, whether it be deafness or pain in the side, whether it arise from constitutional or from some immediate cause, whether it be from internal or external injury, it will be cured by persevering in the use of these Pills.

This principle of purging with Brandreth's Pills removes nothing but the useless and decayed matter, the morbid and corrupt humors of the blood, those humors which cause disease—they impede the functions of the liver when they settle upon that organ, and which, when they settle upon the muscles, produce rheumatism; or upon the nerves, produce gout; or upon the lungs, produce consumption; or upon the intestines, costiveness; or upon the lining of the blood vessels, apoplexy and paralysis, and all the train of disorders so melancholy to the sufferer and all who behold them.

Yes, purging these humors from the body is the true cure for all these complaints, and every other form of disease. This is no mere assertion—it is a demonstrable truth, and each day it is extending itself; far and wide it is becoming known, and more and more appreciated.

The cure by purging may more depend upon the laws which produce sweetness or purity, than may be generally imagined. Whatever tends to stagnate, will produce sickness, because it tends to putrefaction; therefore the necessity of constant exercise is seen.

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J. M. A. Drake, Ashborough, Randolph.
John R. Brown, Privilege, Do.
M. C. Gardner, St. Lawrence, Chatham.
G. A. Mebane, Mason Hall, Orange.
E. & W. Smith, Alamance, Guilford.
J. & R. Sloan, Greensborough.
J. & R. Reid, Troublesome Iron Works, Rockingham.
James Johnson, Wentworth, Do.
Wood & Neal, Madison, Do.
J. W. Burton, & Co., Leaksville, Do.
Owen M'Aleer, Yanceyville, Caswell.
N. J. Palmer, Milton, Do.

December 18 48—1yn

Moffat's Medical Manual;

designed as a Domestic Guide to Health.—This little pamphlet, edited by Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents. For sale by Moffat's agents generally.

☞ These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*

May 20. 22—

Cabinet-Making.

THE subscriber, grateful for the patronage heretofore received, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has newly fitted up his establishment, with a great many conveniences, that will enable him to execute work in a superior style and with more expedition than heretofore; and he now offers his services to the public, with the determination that no pains shall be spared to give general satisfaction.

FURNITURE,

of all kinds, will be made in the neatest style, *of Mahogany, Walnut, and other precious Wood.*

He will endeavor to keep on hand an assortment of Furniture; among which will be BEDSTEADS of the cheapest and best quality, with stains of the most durable colors, in imitation of Mahogany, Rosewood, or Satinwood Persons wishing to buy, will do well to call, as they will be sold on very reasonable terms.

All repairing or varnishing will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

Orders requiring haste, will be executed with all possible despatch.

HENRY EVANS.

February 3. 58—3m

Corn! Corn! Corn!

THE subscriber wishes to purchase FIVE HUNDRED BARRELS OF CORN.

J. S. SMITH.

January 13 55—

Wanted,

IN exchange for Dry Goods—BEESWAX, TALLOW, FEATHERS, and FLAXSEED.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & Co.

December 16. 52—

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber, on Saturday the 6th instant, a small sorrel MARE, about ten years old, with a blaze face, three white feet, and some white spots on her back from saddle scalds. She has a scar on the back of her neck, on the right side, caused by the bite of another horse. Any person who may take up said Mare, shall receive a suitable reward on her delivery to Mr. Lemuel Lynch, in Hillsborough, or to the subscriber, in Granville, eight miles west of Oxford.

GEO. W. FERRILL.

February 10. 59—3wp

For Sale,

20 Boxes CANDLES,
20 Sacks SALT,
And a general assortment of CASTINGS.

By PARKER & NELSON.

October 22. 44

A CARD.

DR. JAMES S. SMITH's health is so far restored as to enable him to resume the practice of his profession. He cannot promise to ride in the night, as his eye sight has so far failed him as to render night travel dangerous. He has associated his son F. J. SMITH with him in the practice, who will be able to attend to night calls, and such as offer in inclement weather. Under this arrangement all that may call will be attended to, either by day or night, in good or in bad weather.

November 4. 46—

A Card.

DR. NORWOOD, having now no other occupation or business whatever, will devote himself entirely to the practice of Medicine. He may be found (when not professionally engaged) at his shop, in Yarbrough's old store, East of the Court House, ready and willing, at all times and seasons, to attend calls.

Hillsborough Dec. 19 53—

Hats and Shoes.

PARKER & NELSON have just received,

10 Cases HATS—Comprising Beaver, Silk, and Brush, (very cheap.)

15 Cases SHOES—Comprising,

Ladies' Kid Slippers,
Do. Buskin Walking Shoes,
Misses' Kid Slippers,
Do Walking Shoes,
Men's Kip Brogans,
Do. Stout do.

ALSO,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's India Rubber Over Shoes.

October 23. 44—

Mattresses,

EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.

July 24. 80—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty-five per cent higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent will be made to advertisers by the year.